

PRESERVE NIAGARA FALLS.

SECRETARY TAFT URGED TO
SAVE ITS SCENIC BEAUTY.The American Civic Association Opposes
Admission of Electric Power Gen-
erated in Canada—It Would Require
Diversion of a Vast Volume of Water.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Secretary Taft listened for five hours to-day to arguments for and against the admission into the United States of electric power generated in Canada from the waters of Niagara River. Under the Burton act for the preservation of the scenic beauties of Niagara Falls, passed at the recent session of Congress, the Secretary of War has the right of granting permits within certain limitations for the importation of power, and also for the diversion of water from the river from the American side of the stream. The discussion to-day was entirely upon the subject of granting permits for bringing power across the boundary.

Members of the American Civic Association, representing thousands of persons anxious to prevent any injury to the scenic grandeur of the great cataract, appeared to protest against the issuance of permits, while the companies interested in the generation of electric power were represented by a force of attorneys to plead for the permission which the act placed within the discretion of the Secretary of War.

J. Horace McFarland, president of the American Civic Association, was first heard. He contended that the Burton act specifically charges the Secretary of War with the duty of preserving the scenic features of the Falls, and that it was passed solely in response to the insistence of the American people that the diminution of the waters of the Niagara River for power purposes should cease. He pointed out that while the act limits diversion and indicated limitations as to the amount of power which may be transmitted from Canada, it expressly provided that these limitations should not be construed as a direction to the Secretary to issue permits for the diversion of water or the importation of electricity. He urged that the paramount duty of the Secretary of War under the act was to see that nothing shall injure or interfere with the scenic grandeur of Niagara Falls. He contended that the admission of any power generated on the Canadian side is fully equivalent in its effect upon the scenic grandeur of Niagara Falls to an equal diversion in the United States.

Mr. McFarland said that the international boundary line which the Burton act seeks to protect is approximately 1,200 feet west of Goat Island, and that thus full two-fifths of the crest of the Horseshoe Falls is in the United States. He argued accordingly that any diversion of the water which goes over this part of the falls comes within the protecting purpose of the act. There was no question in his mind, he said, to indicate that the measure intended merely the protection of the cataract known as the American Falls. After calling attention to the amount of water which the Canadian companies propose to withdraw Mr. McFarland said:

"It is reasonable to suppose that the diversion of the vast volume of water which can rush at great velocity through tunnels whose aggregate sections equal 68 by 72 feet, or which would have a velocity of a mere 1,885 feet wide at an average depth of 18 feet, would make no impression upon the great flood of water pouring over the crest of Niagara Falls."

Mr. McFarland referred to thousands of letters which had been written by persons anxious to preserve the Falls. "I know," he said, "that many of them are from my mother and another from my aunt, both of them imploring me to preserve Niagara Falls. I have received the chief of engineers is full of such letters, but these and tons of postal cards cannot aid me in forming a conclusion to carry out a specific act of Congress and in deciding upon the intent and purpose of the law."

J. K. Potter, a member of one of the committees of the Niagara Falls reservation, and W. F. Greene, a member of the Commerce of New York followed Mr. McFarland, supplementing his argument in favor of the preservation of the falls and against the admission of power from Canada.

A controversy arose as to what constitutes the mouth of a river. It was brought about by the reference to the statement was made that the amount of water which would be diverted from the Niagara River to generate 350,000 horse-power would equal the amount of water discharged at the mouths of the Hudson, Potomac, Delaware and Susquehanna rivers combined.

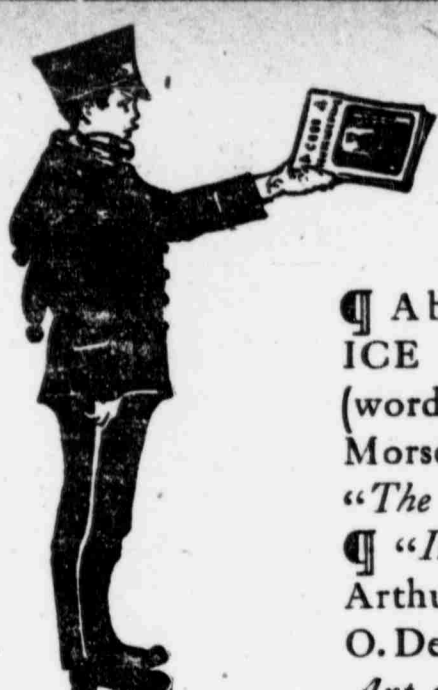
Secretary Taft challenged the statement because of the false impression which it conveyed, and expressed his opinion that the mouth of the Potomac is where the river empties into the Chesapeake Bay, that of the Susquehanna at Havre de Grace and that of the Hudson at New York, and that it was ridiculous to assert that the diversion would equal this vast volume of water.

Mr. McFarland said his statement had been based upon information furnished him by a competent engineer. He considered the mouth of the Hudson at New York, where the river empties into the East River, but he would modify his statement so as to say that the amount proposed to be diverted would equal the amount of water which would be diverted from the Niagara River to generate 350,000 horse-power would equal the amount of water discharged at the mouths of the Hudson, Potomac, Delaware and Susquehanna rivers combined.

Mr. McFarland attempted to criticize the methods of Capt. Kutz, who has employed in acquiring his information, declaring that he had made his inquiries of the corporations interested. Secretary Taft shut the speaker off short on this point and declared with emphasis that he would not permit any reflection to be cast upon members of the corps of engineers, and decided that Capt. Kutz followed the instructions given to him by the War Department.

Clinton H. Woodruff, secretary of the American Civic Association, closed the argument for the protesters, contending that the complete preservation of the Falls could only be accomplished by international agreement, and that to grant permits for the importation of power from Canada would be to so firmly entrench the power companies that it would be impracticable, if not impossible, ever to reach an international agreement upon the subject.

The opening argument for the industrial interests along the Canadian frontier was made by W. C. Ely of Buffalo, a former member of the Legislature. He said that commercial interests, manufactures and population had vastly increased since the beginning of the use of Niagara for power purposes, and that part of the State would be greatly handicapped by the withdrawal of power. He declared that the refusal to grant permits for the importation of power from Canada would be construed as an affront to the Canadian Government, from which the companies had obtained the right to utilize the waters of the river and from which the Canadian Government derived a revenue. Besides, he said,

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the companies which had spent from twenty to twenty-five million dollars in developing power in Canada would be forbidden to import power into the United States. The first company to develop a market for the power in Canada, which would operate greatly to the detriment of interests in New York State.

An elaborate argument in reply to Mr. McFarland and in behalf of the importation of power was made by Francis L. Stetson, representing the Canadian Niagara Power Company, the first company to develop power across the border. Mr. Stetson took Mr. McFarland severely to task for his "sentimentality" and the appeals which he had made to the public to that a proper knowledge of the facts and conditions. He characterized many of Mr. McFarland's statements as untrue and argued that the subtraction of water sufficient for 300,000 horse-power would make no appreciable difference in the scenic beauty of the Falls.

Mr. Stetson declared Mr. McFarland's statement that the Canadian companies were seeking to form a monopoly which would control all the power generated on the Falls side and to demand high prices. He asserted that the companies were fighting each other and that electric power in the Niagara Falls radius costs only one-tenth of what it would cost if the Canadian side of the river by prohibiting the importation of power. Such an attempt, he said, would be resented by the Canadian Government, which derived a revenue from the power companies for its grant.

Mr. Stetson asserted that if the importation of power were refused industries would be developed across the border with the aid of the Canadian Government, which would utilize the power. He admitted that it would have to be at a much cheaper price, but the companies were confident that if shut out of the American market the Canadian Government would take up the matter and that it would result in the use of electricity instead of steam on the Canadian side of the river.

Gen. Francis V. Greene, representing the Ontario Power Company, also made a brief statement urging the granting of the permit to the Canadian Government, which was having with the American Civic Association on the question of transmitting power across the river, the companies are in a serious controversy among themselves as to the division of the power. The Canadian Niagara Power Company and the Schoolcraft companies, the pioneer concern in the development of the Falls, are fighting to import all the power permissible under the Burton bill.

Secretary Taft will to-morrow hear the arguments of the representatives of the companies as to the matter of the division of the power.

BRICKLAYERS YIELD A POINT.
Do Not Insist on Doing the Work on All Concrete Buildings.

The Greater New York district council of the bricklayers' unions, which some time ago notified the bricklayers must be employed on all concrete construction work at bricklayers' wages, has modified its demands. The bricklayers now say they will not work on any facing of brick or terra cotta on walls of reinforced concrete unless they do the whole work, including the pouring of concrete into the frames of the walls. Where the entire building is of concrete the bricklayers will not demand the work.

The matter came before the general arbitration board of the Building Trades Employers' Association and the unions, which has referred it to the Mason Builders' Association.

Fear Girl Has Been Abducted.
The parents of Anna Newman have asked the police to help them find her. They say that she left her home at 1 West 134th street yesterday forenoon to go for a walk on Fifth avenue and that she has not been heard from since. She is described as 18 years old, tall, of good figure and pretty. Her parents are afraid that she has been abducted.

Armory for the Second Battery.
The Armory Board recommended yesterday the appropriation of \$450,000 for the building of an armory for the Second Battery. Since the burning of the old Seventy-first Regiment Armory the Second Battery has been lodged in a building in The Bronx.

**SPECIAL THROUGH TRAIN
TO
ATLANTIC CITY
ON ACCOUNT OF
THANKSGIVING DAY
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
LEAVE NEW YORK 12:05 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1906
STOPPING AT NEWARK
PARLOR CARS DINING CAR COACHES
Returning leave Atlantic City 5:30 P. M. Sunday.
Regular through trains leave New York 9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days 7:55 A. M. Sundays.
W. W. ATTERBURY, J. B. WOOD, GEO. W. BOYD,
General Manager, Passenger Traffic Manager, General Passenger Agent.**

LOW DEATH RATE IN PANAMA.

Not a Death Occurred Among the 6,000
Americans in Three Months.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—During the three months ended with October there was not a single death from disease among the 6,000 Americans, including women and children, in Panama, and Col. William C. Gorgas, head of the sanitary department of the canal administration, points to the fact as quite remarkable and as showing that conditions in Panama are not unfavorable to Americans. Col. Gorgas compares the record with the statistics for New York for last year, but he does not mean to argue that a man could live forever in Panama just because there have been no deaths from disease in the last three months, while there were twenty thousand in New York.

In making the report Col. Gorgas says: "Of our 6,000 Americans, including women and children, none died of disease. It is rather a remarkable fact that among these 6,000 a death from disease has not occurred in the past three months. Take 6,000 people in New York city, selected at random, and estimating their death rate on what occurred in New York city last year they would have about thirty deaths from disease. Of course this is more or less accidental, but I think it pretty good proof that the conditions are not so unfavorable to Americans as it is possible for a body of 6,000 people, including some 1,200 women and children, to spend three months without a single death from disease. I do not by any means argue that because the death rate in New York city is about twenty per thousand that a man can live fifty years in New York city and that because the death rate for the same class of people on the canal for three months was none per thousand that therefore if that same man moved to the isthmus he could live forever. The Canadian Government would take up the matter and that it would result in the use of electricity instead of steam on the Canadian side of the river."

The whole population of the Canal Zone suffered a loss by death of 302 persons during the month of October, a decrease of 18 from the figure for September. This is due mostly to the falling off of deaths from pneumonia. Among the employees of the canal there were 99 deaths during October, as against 135 in September, a decrease, therefore, of 36. There were 50 deaths from pneumonia during September and only 34 in October, a decrease of 16. There was a material difference between the deaths from disease of blacks and whites. Of 5,500 whites on the commission's rolls only two died during the month, while of the 10,000 blacks 30 died from disease.

Secretary Root Back in Washington.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Secretary Root returned to Washington from his trip to the West yesterday and is at work in the State Department again to-day. This morning he had a long conference with Senator Lodge.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—These navy orders were issued to-day:
Lieut. J. G. Murfin, to Naval Academy.
Lieut. W. J. Manion, from the Princeton to home.
Lieut. H. A. Pearson, to the Illinois as navigating officer.
Ensign C. P. Nightingale, from the Glacier to the Kentucky.
Ensign H. Powell, from treatment at Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, and leave for three months.
Assistant Paymaster W. H. Witterkind, from navy yard, Boston, to the Celtic.
Lieutenant-Commander N. J. Irwin, from Cavite station to Naval Hospital, Manila, for treatment.
Lieutenant-Commander G. W. Laws, from the Rainbow to Cavite station.
Assistant Surgeon J. C. Mink, from treatment at Naval Hospital, Yokohama, to home.
Assistant Paymaster D. B. Almerick, Jr., to naval station, Cavite.
Assistant Paymaster H. H. Palmer, to the Mary-land.

Fire Near Stated Dynamite.

The burning of a small frame structure in Battery Park yesterday morning caused some excitement because there were several hundred pounds of dynamite stored in an adjacent building and the firemen feared that the flames might spread. The building burned was the sand house of the New York Tunnel Company and the fire was caused by defective insulation. For a time it looked as though the flames would be communicated to the elevated railroad structure.

YOU CAN'T SCARE THE SCHOOLS

WITH FIRE ENGINES AND SHRIEK-
ING MOTHERS AT THE GATES.

Young People Who Are Learning What to Teach the Old People Not to Do in Case of Fire Give a Lesson in Norfolk Street, a Spot Where They Need It.

While the babble of Yiddish was strong yesterday morning around the pushcart merchants in Norfolk street, between Hester and Grand, a woman's head was thrust out of a front window on the fourth floor of the six storied double tenement at 26 Norfolk, and a voice screamed in English, "Fire!" That English word is in the mixed vocabulary of every Russian Jew on the East Side. Its effect on the pushcart men was instantaneous. They yanked out the sticks supporting their cart handles and scampered for the intersecting streets as if they were in a chariot race for the Jerusalem.

Presently the head went in and smoke came out of the window, and there swarmed into Norfolk street nearly every soul of the twenty-four families of the tenement who happened to be at home.

A few dozen of the children of the tenement were in Public School 75, directly across the street from the fire, with about 1,500 other pupils, all boys, and the mothers made for the doors of the school. Before they got even to the iron rail fence in front of the school an enthusiastic fugitive from the tenement had attempted to pull the hook of the fire box on the wall of the school. The janitor, Philip J. Windecker, who has seen some panics among the Jewish mothers on the East Side, intercepted the enthusiast and sent him to a box at the nearest corner.

The policeman on duty at the school and the janitor and two assistants closed and locked the three gates of the iron fence a moment before the excited mothers arrived. Several hundred other mothers from the populous neighborhood came with the fire engines and shook the iron gates vainly, screaming for their children. The first section of the reserves appeared then and all the women were forced back.

Meanwhile, the children of the school in the several class rooms facing on Norfolk street maintained a discipline that their mothers later marveled at. They had to stay in for it. And teacher herself, in the interest of discipline, never looked out of the windows, against which the smoke from the tenement burst frequently in great black puffs. Principal Frederick A. Berghane came down from his room on the fourth floor, and gave a few orders. The next wave of mothers came, drawn in the classrooms whose windows overlooked the fire and the electric lights were turned on, making the rooms lighter than they had been under the smoke sky.

The shouts of the firemen, the throbbing of engines and the hubbub from the multitude that spread out, fanlike, from the north and south ends because they had no appreciable effect on the children. A rumor that the school was burning brought hundreds more of mothers to the neighborhood, but they had to wait until the fire was under control. The fire was fierce but short. All the tenants got out without mishap. The police drove most of the occupants of the tenement next door, at 28, into the street. Mrs. Annie Wailenstein was not put out with the rest. The fire had frightened her so badly that she ushered into the world, prematurely, another candidate for the school across the way.

The fire was under control at noon, but the fire lines were still maintained. Then the signal for fire drill was sent to every room in School 75. It was the finest and best disciplined little brigade of boys that ever gathered on the landings of the building.

The burning of the fire and some excited mothers came to the Hester street entrance of the big building and tried to get in. Janitor John Nolan and a mounted policeman shoved them off.

YOUNG KNIFE PAROLED.
Probation Officer Takes Supervision of Police Captain's Son.
Justice Wilkin in the Children's Court in Brooklyn yesterday paroled John D. Knipe, 15 years old, who had been charged by his father, Police Captain Knipe, with being a disorderly child. Young Knipe was let go on his own recognizance under the supervision of Mrs. Park, the probation officer. The boy is to appear on December 10.

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Contains 30 years' experience.
Is all the world as soap like this.
At Druggists, or by Mail at 25 Cents.
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JOHN H. WOODBURY, President,
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HULL-OWHAT cures constipation and clears the complexion; price 50c. FACIAL CULIVATORS, for self-treatment and beautifying the face; price \$3.00 for 100 uses. COLOROLITH, Standard (see Application). Each Tin: price \$1 and \$2. Agents wanted.

HER HUSBAND TO BLAME.
Court of Appeals Upsets James G. Delaney's Divorce.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 26.—The decision of the Court of Chancery which awarded James G. Delaney of Newark a decree of divorce on the ground of infidelity was reversed by the Court of Appeals to-day. In an opinion by Justice Fort the court holds that the only act of wrong doing charged against the wife was committed, if committed at all, under circumstances showing it to have been condoned, if not actually encouraged, by the husband. The court censures the conduct of the husband rather than that of the wife.

The first act disclosed by the evidence to give the husband any ground for suspecting his wife, the opinion says, occurred about four days prior to their separation. The husband left home ostensibly on a business trip, but returning unexpectedly that night discovered that his wife was out. She explained that she had gone to New York to do some shopping, had met a young woman acquaintance and gone to supper with her. Later her friend sent for a friend of hers, John C. Fawcett of Brooklyn. Mrs. Delaney returned to her home about midnight. Admitting that this action might have been indiscreet, the court found nothing more serious to attach to it.

When Mrs. Delaney returned her husband at first refused her admittance to the house, but let her in later, at the same time accusing her of misconduct. The next afternoon the husband returned with Aubrey Lockett, who was employed under him with the Lambert Hoisting Engine Company. He took Lockett into his wife's room and introduced Lockett to her, at the same time declaring that his wife was no longer virtuous.

Delaney and Lockett drank whiskey together and the husband tried to persuade his wife to do the same. Later the two men went to the Guelph street saloon to the house in the evening, having spent much of their time drinking whiskey and cocktails. Another visit was paid to Mrs. Delaney's room, where more whiskey was consumed.

About 4 o'clock in the morning Delaney took his guest to a saloon for more drinks, where they returned to the house, occupying a room adjoining that of Mrs. Delaney. The husband declared that at about 8:30 the following morning he discovered his wife in the room occupied by Lockett and upon this fact based his suit for divorce.

Justice Fort says that it appears from the evidence that Mrs. Delaney's weakness was drink. He finds that the husband's action in bringing home Lockett, attempting to shake his friend's faith in Mrs. Delaney at their first meeting, and then trying to get her to drink whiskey were all evidences that the husband was either seeking to create some grounds for divorce or did not attempt to protect his wife from her weakness, as he was morally and legally obliged to do.

He found increasing evidence of this in the fact that after the alleged discovery Delaney, instead of manifesting the indignation which might be expected of a husband under the circumstances, invited Lockett to go out and have another drink, telling him that no harm had been done.

EVIDENCE WANTED FOR THAW.

Court Asked to Stay Trial While Beale and McCallie Are Questioned.

Counsel for Harry K. Thaw served notice yesterday on Assistant District Attorney Garvan of a motion for the appointment of a commission to take the testimony of Truxtun Beale of California and Thomas McCaleb of Chicago, both of whom, according to Thaw's counsel, can give testimony which is absolutely necessary for Thaw before he can safely go on with his trial. The motion will be argued in the Supreme Court, Special Term, next Friday.

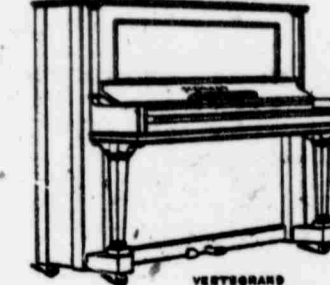
In the moving papers it is stated that Beale is in Bakersfield, Cal., and McCaleb in Chicago. They were with Thaw and his wife at dinner in Martin's just before the shooting. They also went to the Madison Square Roof Garden and were there when Thaw killed Stanford White.

In an affidavit Thaw's counsel set forth that they want to submit written interrogatories for the purpose of direct and cross examination. They ask that pending the issue of the commission and its return the trial be stayed.

To the Public

the purchase of a piano is one of the most difficult problems to solve. Reading the advertisements of different makers only adds to the puzzle, as many of them claim to make the best piano. How can a layman decide for and satisfy himself that he is obtaining the best value for his money? His only safeguard will be to depend upon the record and reputation of a particular make, regardless of blaring announcements.

Abraham Lincoln once said: "You cannot fool all the people all the time." The truth of this assertion has been positively demonstrated by the Steinway Piano, which has stood in the limelight of publicity for over fifty-three years, and to the possession of which at the present time 122,000 satisfied purchasers point with pride and affection. The public could not have been fooled continuously for over half a century, and this vast army of patrons certainly would not have invested upwards of One Hundred Million Dollars in Steinway Pianos unless they were convinced that the Steinway is the best piano and that one cannot go wrong in buying a



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HORSE IN WATER FOUR HOURS.

Jumped Off West Shore Ferryboat—Hard
Work Getting Him Ashore.

As the West Shore Railroad ferryboat Buffalo was leaving her slip at Weehawken on Sunday night a spirited horse which had spent all his life in upper New York State kicked up his heels at the first toot of the ferryboat's whistle, broke away from his keeper and jumped into the river.

There was a cry of "Horse overboard!" and the boat signalled to the engine house to stop. The dockhands were unable to rescue the horse and the Buffalo continued on her journey just as three men in

a boat put out from a railroad dock. The horse started to swim down stream and the men went after him. The man in the bow managed to slip a rope around the horse's neck and then looked around for a landing place. They towed the horse for nearly a mile, to dock C of the Erie Railroad in lower Weehawken before they dared make a landing.

The horse was almost exhausted when they rowed in alongside a steam lighter with a big derrick on board. A sling was placed under the horse and he was lifted aboard the barge shortly after midnight, after having been in the water for four hours. The horse was owned by John J. Keegan, 100 West 12th street, Greenpoint, L. I., and had been shipped to Weehawken over the West Shore.

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